NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Greenbrier County, West Virginia

AlB=Allegheny loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Allegheny soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The runoff class is medium. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 48 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 48 to 64 inches; very strongly acid.

AlC=Allegheny loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Allegheny soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 48 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 48 to 64 inches; very strongly acid.

An=Atkins-philo-potomac complex

Atkins soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is frequent, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 28 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 28 to 64 inches; very strongly acid.

Philo soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 37 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 37 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

Potomac soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 5s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 6 to 59 inches; slightly acid.

BaE=Belmont silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky

Belmont soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 6 to 23 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 23 to 35 inches; slightly acid.
H4 - 35 to 50 inches; neutral.
H5 - 50 to 51 inches; .

BcC=Berks channery loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Berks soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 31 inches; .

BcE=Berks channery loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Berks soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 31 inches; .

BcF=Berks channery loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Berks soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 31 inches; .

BkG=Berks, weikert and calvin soils, 55 to 80 percent slopes, very stony

Berks soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 31 inches; .

Weikert soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 16 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 16 to 17 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 28 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 28 to 39 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 39 to .

BlC=Berks-dekalb complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Berks soils make up 60 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 31 inches; .

Dekalb soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 35 inches; .

BlE=Berks-dekalb complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Berks soils make up 55 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 31 inches; .

Dekalb soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is

not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to .

BlF=Berks-dekalb complex, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Berks soils make up 45 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 31 inches; .

Dekalb soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 35 inches; .

BrE=Berks-weikert complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Berks soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 31 inches; .

Weikert soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 16 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 16 to 17 inches; .

BrF=Berks-weikert complex, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Berks soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 31 inches; .

Weikert soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 16 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 16 to 17 inches; .

BtC=Blackthorn very channery loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

Blackthorn soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 43 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 43 to 64 inches; very strongly acid.

BtE=Blackthorn very channery loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Blackthorn soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 43 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 43 to 64 inches; very strongly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Greenbrier County, West Virginia

BxF=Briery-rock outcrop complex, very steep

Briery soils make up 70 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 2 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 2 to 64 inches; slightly acid.

CbC=Calvin-dekalb-berks complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Calvin soils make up 45 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .15. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 28 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 28 to 39 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 39 to 41 inches; .

Dekalb soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 35 inches; .

Berks soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 31 inches; .

CbE=Calvin-dekalb-berks complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Calvin soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 28 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 28 to 39 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 39 to 41 inches; .

Dekalb soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 35 inches; .

Berks soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 31 inches; .

CbF=Calvin-dekalb-berks complex, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Calvin soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 28 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 28 to 39 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 39 to 41 inches; .

Dekalb soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 35 inches; .

Berks soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to .

CeF=Caneyville-frederick-rock outcrop complex, karst, 35 to 60 percent slopes

Caneyville soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 3 to 10 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 10 to 24 inches; neutral.
H4 - 24 to 25 inches; .

Frederick soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 79 inches; strongly acid.

CfB=Cateache silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Cateache soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 35 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 35 to 37 inches; .

CfC=Cateache silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Cateache soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 35 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 35 to 37 inches; .

CfD=Cateache silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Cateache soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 35 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 35 to 37 inches; .

CfE=Cateache silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Cateache soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 35 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 35 to 37 inches; .

CfF=Cateache silt loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes

Cateache soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 35 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 35 to 37 inches; .

CgC=Cateache silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Cateache soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 35 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 35 to 37 inches; .

CgE=Cateache silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Cateache soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 35 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 35 to 37 inches; .

CgF=Cateache silt loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Cateache soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 35 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 35 to 37 inches; .

Ch=Chavies fine sandy loam

Chavies soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 1. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 10 to 54 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 54 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

CpB=Cookport loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Cookport soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches to bedrock. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 22 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 22 to 41 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 41 to 48 inches; very strongly acid.
H5 - 48 to 50 inches; .

CuB=Culleoka loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Culleoka soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 9 to 29 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 29 to 35 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 35 to 36 inches; .

CuC=Culleoka loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Culleoka soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 9 to 29 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 29 to 35 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 35 to 36 inches; .

CuD=Culleoka loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Culleoka soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 9 to 29 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 29 to 35 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 35 to 36 inches; .

CyE=Culleoka loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Culleoka soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 9 to 29 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 29 to 35 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 35 to 36 inches; .

CyF=Culleoka loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Culleoka soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 9 to 29 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 29 to 35 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 35 to 36 inches; .

DeC=Dekalb channery sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Dekalb soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 35 inches; .

DeE=Dekalb channery sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Dekalb soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 35 inches; .

DeF=Dekalb channery sandy loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Dekalb soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 35 inches; .

DhC=Dekalb-hazleton complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Dekalb soils make up 55 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 35 inches; .

Hazleton soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .15. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 31 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 31 to 51 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 51 to 52 inches; .

DhE=Dekalb-hazleton complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Dekalb soils make up 55 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 35 inches; .

Hazleton soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .15. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 31 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 31 to 51 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 51 to 52 inches; .

DhF=Dekalb-hazleton complex, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Dekalb soils make up 55 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 35 inches; .

Hazleton soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .15. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 31 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 31 to 51 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 51 to 52 inches; .

DkF=Dekalb-rock outcrop complex, 35 to 80 percent slopes, extremely stony

Dekalb soils make up 45 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 35 inches; .

Du=Dunning silty clay loam, karst

Dunning soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 3 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 20 inches; neutral.
H2 - 20 to 64 inches; neutral.

ElF=Elliber extremely channery silt loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes

Elliber soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 64 inches; very strongly acid.

ErB=Ernest silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Ernest soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 28 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 28 to 43 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 43 to 64 inches; very strongly acid.

EsC=Ernest silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

Ernest soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 28 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 28 to 43 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 43 to 64 inches; very strongly acid.

FaE=Faywood silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky

Faywood soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 8 to 28 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 28 to 29 inches; .

FaF=Faywood silt loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very rocky

Faywood soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 8 to 28 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 28 to 29 inches; .

FkB=Frankstown silt loam, karst, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Frankstown soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 4 to 35 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 35 to 44 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 44 to 46 inches; .

FkC=Frankstown silt loam, karst, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Frankstown soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 4 to 35 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 35 to 44 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 44 to 46 inches; .

FkD=Frankstown silt loam, karst, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Frankstown soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 4 to 35 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 35 to 44 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 44 to 46 inches; .

FoC=Frankstown silt loam, karst, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky

Frankstown soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 4 to 35 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 35 to 44 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 44 to 46 inches; .

FoE=Frankstown silt loam, karst, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky

Frankstown soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 4 to 35 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 35 to 44 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 44 to 46 inches; .

FrB=Frederick silt loam, karst, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Frederick soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 79 inches; strongly acid.

FrC=Frederick silt loam, karst, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Frederick soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 79 inches; strongly acid.

FrD=Frederick silt loam, karst, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Frederick soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 79 inches; strongly acid.

FyC=Frederick-caneyville complex, karst, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky

Frederick soils make up 45 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 79 inches; strongly acid.

Caneyville soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 3 to 10 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 10 to 24 inches; neutral.
H4 - 24 to 25 inches; .

FyE=Frederick-caneyville complex, karst, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky

Frederick soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 29 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 79 inches; strongly acid.

Caneyville soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 3 to 10 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 10 to 24 inches; neutral.
H4 - 24 to 25 inches; .

GaC=Gauley channery sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

Gauley soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 12 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 12 to 26 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 26 to 37 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 37 to 39 inches; .

GaE=Gauley channery sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Gauley soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 12 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 12 to 26 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 26 to 37 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 37 to 39 inches; .

GnC=Gilpin channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 26 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 26 to 35 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 35 to 36 inches; .

GnD=Gilpin channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 26 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 26 to 35 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 35 to 36 inches; .

GpC=Gilpin channery silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Gilpin soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 26 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 26 to 35 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 35 to 36 inches; .

GpE=Gilpin channery silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Gilpin soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 26 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 26 to 35 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 35 to 36 inches; .

Ho=Holly silt loam

Holly soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is frequent, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 4 to 41 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 41 to 64 inches; neutral.

KxF=Kaymine-rock outcrop complex, very steep

Kaymine soils make up 70 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 13 inches; neutral.
H2 - 13 to 64 inches; neutral.

LcC=Leatherbark silt loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Leatherbark soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 37 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 37 to 39 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 39 to 41 inches; .

LgB=Lily sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Lily soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 25 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 25 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 34 inches; .

LgC=Lily sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Lily soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 25 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 25 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 34 inches; .

LhE=Lily sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Lily soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 25 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 25 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 33 to 34 inches; .

Lo=Lobdell silt loam

Lobdell soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 10 to 28 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 28 to 64 inches; slightly acid.

MaB=Macove channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Macove soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 37 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 37 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

MaC=Macove channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Macove soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 37 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 37 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

MaD=Macove channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Macove soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 37 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 37 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

McC=Macove channery silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Macove soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 37 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 37 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

McE=Macove channery silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Macove soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 37 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 37 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

MeF=Macove-gilpin complex, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Macove soils make up 55 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 37 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 37 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

Gilpin soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 26 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 26 to 35 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 35 to 36 inches; .

MkC=Mandy channery silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Mandy soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 29 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 37 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 37 to 38 inches; .

MkE=Mandy channery silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Mandy soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 29 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 37 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 37 to 38 inches; .

MkF=Mandy channery silt loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Mandy soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 37 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 37 to 38 inches; .

MkG=Mandy channery silt loam, 55 to 80 percent slopes, very stony

Mandy soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 37 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 37 to 38 inches; .

Ml=Melvin-lindside complex

Melvin soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3w. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; neutral.
H2 - 10 to 57 inches; neutral.
H3 - 57 to 64 inches; neutral.

Lindside soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 9 to 59 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 59 to 64 inches; neutral.

MzC=Mertz channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Mertz soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 5 to 55 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 55 to 64 inches; very strongly acid.

MzE=Mertz channery silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Mertz soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 3 to 55 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 55 to 64 inches; very strongly acid.

No=Nolin silt loam

Nolin soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; neutral.
H2 - 5 to 64 inches; neutral.

Ph=Philo silt loam

Philo soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 37 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 37 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

Po=Pope fine sandy loam

Pope soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 10 to 39 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 39 to 64 inches; very strongly acid.

Pt=Potomac very gravelly fine sandy loam

Potomac soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 5s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 6 to 59 inches; slightly acid.

PuA=Purdy silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Purdy soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4w. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 30 to 64 inches; very strongly acid.

Se=Sensabaugh loam

Sensabaugh soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; neutral.
H2 - 6 to 24 inches; neutral.
H3 - 24 to 33 inches; neutral.
H4 - 33 to 64 inches; neutral.

SfB=Shouns channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Shouns soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 3 to 8 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 8 to 53 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 53 to 64 inches; moderately acid.

SfC=Shouns channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Shouns soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 3 to 8 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 8 to 53 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 53 to 64 inches; moderately acid.

ShC=Shouns channery silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

Shouns soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 3 to 53 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 53 to 64 inches; moderately acid.

ShE=Shouns channery silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Shouns soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 3 to 53 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 53 to 64 inches; moderately acid.

ShF=Shouns channery silt loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes, extremely stony

Shouns soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 3 to 53 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 53 to 64 inches; moderately acid.

SmC=Simoda silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Simoda soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches to bedrock. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 29 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 29 to 39 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 39 to 47 inches; very strongly acid.
H5 - 47 to 48 inches; .

SoC=Snowdog silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

Snowdog soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 18 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 18 to 41 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 41 to 66 inches; very strongly acid.

SoE=Snowdog silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Snowdog soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 18 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 18 to 41 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 41 to 66 inches; very strongly acid.

SoF=Snowdog silt loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes, extremely stony

Snowdog soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 18 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 18 to 41 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 41 to 66 inches; very strongly acid.

SvC=Summers very channery sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Summers soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 30 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil has very low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 13 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 13 to 28 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 28 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 31 inches; .

Tp=Tioga-potomac complex

Tioga soils make up 55 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 1. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 8 to 29 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 29 to 64 inches; neutral.

Potomac soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 5s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 6 to 59 inches; slightly acid.

TrC=Trussel silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Trussel soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 3 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 20 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 20 to 37 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 37 to 66 inches; very strongly acid.

Uf=Udifluvents-fluvaquents complex

Udlfluvents soils make up 45 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is . Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is It is nonirrigated land capability subclass . This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
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Fluvaquents soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is . Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is It is nonirrigated land capability subclass . This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Ux=Udorthents, smoothed-rock outcrop complex

Udorthents soils make up 60 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is . Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is It is nonirrigated land capability subclass . This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
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WeC=Weikert channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Weikert soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has very low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 16 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 16 to 17 inches; .

WeD=Weikert channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Weikert soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 16 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 16 to 17 inches; .

WeF=Weikert channery silt loam, 25 to 55 percent slopes

Weikert soils make up 75 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 16 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 16 to 17 inches; .

WrG=Weikert-berks-rough complex, 55 to 80 percent slopes, very stony

Weikert soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 16 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 16 to 17 inches; .

Berks soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 31 inches; .

Rough soils make up 15 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 4 to 10 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .15. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 1 inches; extremely acid.
H2 - 1 to 4 inches; extremely acid.
H3 - 4 to 7 inches; extremely acid.
H4 - 7 to 8 inches; .

ZoA=Zoar silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Zoar soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 43 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 43 to 64 inches; very strongly acid.